

DELEGATES SPLIT INTO TWO GROUPS

But Few Were Left to
Form Factions on
Closing Day.

NO HARMONY ON FEDERAL AID

Despite Disclaimers, Road Men
Divide and Hold Separate
Meetings, Page Not Being
Informed as to Action.
Say Page Dodged
Issue.

When the Good Roads Congress came to an end yesterday those delegates who had remained in the city for the last session were in two camps.

In one room the American Association for Highway Improvement was holding a meeting, electing officers for the coming year. All resolutions favoring Federal appropriations for road building were barred there.

In another room, fifty or more delegates to the congress met and formed what they termed the "Federal Aid Committee of the Good Roads Congress," pledged themselves unilaterally to ask the Federal Congress to appropriate for highway improvement, and named one delegate from each State represented in the Highway Improvement Association to join the National Aid Conference in Washington on January 16.

When the newly elected officers of the American Association for Highway Improvement emerged from their session and learned what the delegates had done they were amazed.

Page in Ignorance.
Logan W. Page, director of the office of good roads in the Department of Agriculture, who had just been re-elected president of the Highway Improvement Association, knew nothing of the action of the delegates. Some of the members in turn charged that President Page had left the convention in the morning to avoid naming delegates to the National Aid Conference, and that resolution providing for that action had been carried on the floor.

It became quite evident that the officers of the convention were doing their utmost to steer clear of the Federal aid proposition, while the advocates of Federal help, who were a small but influential minority, were equally determined to get the plank into the platform.

Shown by Election.
One phase of the fight was reflected in the personnel of the list of new officers of the Highway Improvement Association. W. D. Brown, editor of the official publication of the Rural Free Mail Carriers' Association, was until yesterday the field organizer for the Highway Improvement Association. The mail carriers at the convention voted solidly for Federal aid, and Brown was active in their support.

At the election yesterday Brown's name was not put on the ticket for the coming year, and his place was filled by Charles P. Light, of Martinsburg, W. Va., a solid aid man. When that developed Brown was among the leaders of the delegates who formed the so-called legislative committee.

The Western delegates were particularly out over the opposition to Federal aid, and a great many members showed displeasure that the split in the convention had become known. Some went so far as to flatly deny that there had been any division of opinion. This attempt proved a flat failure, for during the last two days of the convention the dissension became so general and was aired so freely in the hotel lobby that it became anything but a secret.

Officers Elected.
At the annual meeting of the American Association for Highway Improvement, under the auspices of which the present congress was held, all of the major officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Logan Waller Page, Washington; Vice-President, W. C. Brown, New York; Treasurer, J. E. McClung, Washington; Secretary, J. E. McNulty, Philadelphia; and Organizers, Charles P. Light, Martinsburg, W. Va.

As a result of the election eight changes took place in the directorate. The new directors are: Archibald H. Houston, Columbia, O.; L. E. Johnson, Houston, Texas; W. T. Beatty, Chicago; Thomas G. Norris, Phoenix, Ariz.; J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia; Colonel T. Coleman DuPont, Wilmington, Del.; J. D. Duff, Washington, and Colonel Robert P. Hopper, Philadelphia.

Legislative Committee Organized.
The legislative committee, created by the resolution of the congress to proceed with plans for enlisting Federal aid in the improvement of highways, was organized yesterday, with these officers: Chairman, B. F. Yankum; Vice-Chairmen, W. W. Finley, Jesse Taylor, and one vice-chairman each from the National Grangers and Farmers' Union, the presidents of the respective organizations; Secretary, W. D. Brown; and Treasurer, Clark Hudson, of Oklahoma City.

The committee decided to meet in Washington January 16-17 and draft a resolution in conformity with the national aid demands of the congress which it appointed it for presentation to the agricultural committee of the House of Representatives.

Conflict Labor.
Contracting the convict labor of Virginia to private shoe companies receiving its third denunciation from the United States Senate yesterday. Charles T. Lassiter, member of the Legislature of Virginia, in an address on the use of convict labor in road building, advocated the abrogation of the practice as soon as the existing contracts permits, and stated in so many words that a constructive plan, formulated in 1903 to put more convicts to work on the public roads of the State, was killed by lobbyists for the shoe company and other hostile interests, who succeeded in getting the authorities to execute a contract to hire from 500 to 1,000 of the abandoned prisoners.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

"NOTHING TO IT BUT WILSON"

Congressman Small Says Country Is
Solid for New Jersey Man.

Washington, D. C., November 23.—"There is nothing to it but Wilson." This was the statement made here to-night concerning the political outlook by Congressman John H. Small, of North Carolina, who has just returned to Washington after an extensive trip through the South.

"I am direct from Alabama," said Mr. Small, "and there is nothing there but Wilson. Georgia is even more solid for Wilson than Alabama, and the same thing is true in South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina. The present situation reminds me of the Cleveland days. It is spontaneous all over the country."

"I do not think that the recent elections in New Jersey injured the prospects of Wilson in the least. On the contrary, if one will take a broader and more general view of the situation, it will find that the New Jersey man is stronger to-day than ever. There is a strong feeling everywhere I have been, and I feel morally certain that he will be the nominee of the Democratic party at its next convention."

Asked who likely would be the man for second place, Mr. Small said that it would be certainly be one of two men—Champ Clark or Oscar Underwood.

"One of those men is practically certain to get second place," he said, "with the leaning at this time toward Underwood. The South has the situation well in hand, and if she ever means to use her power now is the time to do so."

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The large hall of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences was completely filled by a fashionable audience long before the opening of the session.

Dr. Wiley, who is president of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, was the presiding officer, and Dr. C. D. Dixon, Commissioner of the Department of Health of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker.

Dr. Fritz Reichman, Superintendent of Weights and Measures for the State of New York, and Harry P. Cassidy, partner in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, gave many instances from their experience to show how the public has been imposed upon. Mr. Cassidy urged public vigilance, remedy for the indifference on the part of manufacturers.

SPLITS WITH ARMOURS
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Chicago, November 23.—Selling and distribution of wheat here were demoralized to-day on the Board of Trade by a split between the Armour interests and one of their allies, J. B. Templeton, who recently was credited with having made a bid for 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, said to be the largest amount ever sought in a single transaction here.

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Workmen's Shanty.

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The explosion damaged the elevated station at the corner, and the damage to property in the neighborhood of the explosion will reach thousands of dollars.

The dynamite was used for blasting in a sewer construction work. The foreman of the crew was arrested.

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No Verdict Yet Returned in Tar Party Case.

Lincoln Center, Kan., November 23.—For several hours to-day and again to-night the jury in the case of three men charged with abducting the tarring of Miss Mary Chamberlain, a school teacher, nineteen years old, considered the testimony, but no verdict has been returned. As the hours rolled by and no verdict was reported, the opinion that there would be a "hung" jury grew stronger. Attorneys for the defense and the State said that the cases against the State said that the cases were not equally strong, and that conditions were favorable to long discussion. The judge said he would not require the jurors to deliberate later than midnight.

STATE WITNESSES ARE THREATENED

Detective Burns Makes
Charge Against Agents
of M'Namara Defense

KEPT IN HIDING FOR PROTECTION

Federation of Labor Votes to
Call for Week's Pay From
Every Paid Officer to Swell
Fund to Defend Men Accused of Destroying
Times Building.

New Orleans, November 23.—State witnesses in the cases against the McNamara brothers, accused of murder in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building, have been threatened with death after refusing bribes offered by agents of the defense.

According to Detective William J. Burns to-day, he made the statement during a discussion of the McNamara case after delivering a speech on bank protection, before a meeting of the State secretaries' association of the American Bankers' Association in New Orleans.

Mr. Burns further declared that some of the witnesses for the prosecution had been threatened with death if they did not keep silent. He said that he had received information that the McNamara brothers were being protected by a large number of men.

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He declared that Eugene Debs, in a recent signed article in a periodical, wrote in a vein calculated to incite men to the worst possible violence.

And, he said, "I interpreted the article to mean that J. Pierpont Morgan, Guggenheim, General Otis and myself should be murdered."

"If they set me," he declared, with feeling, "there will be somebody else to take up the work and continue the fight for the protection of society. I have a conscientious duty to perform my full duty with the observance of an absolute regard at all times for the rights of every individual affected and prompted only by a desire to see that justice is done."

Will Contribute Week's Pay.
Atlanta, Ga., November 23.—One week's pay from every paid officer of a labor union in this country is called for, to swell the McNamara defense fund, in a resolution adopted to-day by the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Every other delegate to the convention not a paid officer pledged a day's wages to the fund.

Another action aimed to help the McNamara cause was the adoption of a resolution framed by President Gompers himself, endorsing the candidacy of Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, and calling upon wage workers all over the country to support the campaign as they lay within their power.

Leaders in the convention succeeded in heading off the proposition to have the body make a direct appropriation of \$50,000 for the McNamara fund. A sum of \$100,000 would be raised by the voluntary subscription of labor officials if all respond to the appeal.

Several speeches, denunciatory of the prosecutors of the McNamaras were delivered to-day. One Los Angeles delegate making the statement that \$50,000 would be spent if necessary to secure their conviction.

Gompers Denounces Judge.
News of Justice Wright's decision in Washington to-day reached the convention as resolutions characterizing the decision as "a gross miscarriage of justice" were being read. Mr. Gompers then explained the status of the case to the delegates, concluding with the following statement:

"In any case coming before Justice Wright, in which men of organized labor are defendants, I am free to say that he is mentally incompetent to render a just and impartial decision."

The convention voted to continue the defense of the three leaders. Consideration of the report of the committee on the president's report consumed the entire day, practically all of Mr. Gompers' recommendations in his annual report being endorsed.

The convention refused by a vote of eighty to thirty-four to adopt a resolution proposed by the postal clerks opposing 1 cent letter postage.

All the jurisdiction disputes before the committee are expected to be taken up and settled to-morrow.

WILL ASK FOR NEW ELECTION
New Mexicans Find Evidence of
Fraud and Bribery.

Santa Fe, N. M., November 23.—A well defined non-partisan movement has been started to ask President Taft to delay issuing the proclamation declaring New Mexico a State on account of alleged irregularities in the recent election.

The idea is to have Congress take steps to call another election to be held at the time of the general election next November, and that this election be held under rules prescribed by Congress.

There are said to be indications of fraud and bribery, and altogether it is believed a showing can be made that will persuade President Taft to withhold the proclamation and influence Congress to order a new election.

WILL ASK NATIONS FOR RECOGNITION

Wu Ting Fang Now
At Work on Proclamation.

REBELS CAPTURE IMPERIAL FORT

Fighting Draws Closer to City
of Nanking, Where It Is Believed Loyal Troops Must
Suffer Defeat—Premier
Hopes to Prevent Further Hostilities.

San Francisco, November 23.—The revolutionary troops captured one of the forts on Chun Shan Hill, near Nanking, after several hours' desperate fighting, according to a cable received to-day from Shanghai, by the Chinese Free Press. The forts are outposts situated a few miles from Nanking.

The dispatch said that the revolutionary military committee had announced that the massacres in Shong-Si were committed by mobs composed mostly of Manchus and not by the revolutionist soldiers.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang and others are working on a proclamation, which will be issued shortly, asking all nations to recognize the republic, according to a Shanghai dispatch received to-day by the Chinese daily paper.

Willing to Meet People.
Peking, November 23.—Tang Shao Yi, ex-minister of posts and communications, is prime mover in the scheme for uniting the Chinese government of the country by a conference of representatives of the provinces. In an interview to-day, said he had refused to retain his portfolio in Premier Yuan's Cabinet in order that he might be free to approach both the government and revolutionaries in the interests of peace.

He declared that he had here last week disheartened by the premier's unwavering support of the dynasty, but returned to Peking, having decided to renew his efforts and discussed a compromise with Yuan Shi Kai.

The government, said Tang, "is now willing to meet the people, but the matter of abdication of the throne will not be pressed unless the compromise scheme fails."

"The Premier desires to prevent further fighting, and agrees not to attack the government agents anywhere, although the movement of troops against the Shan-Si revolutionaries accordingly has been abandoned."

"The situation at Nanking is beyond the government's control. General Chang is acting on his own responsibility, and his defeat is a matter of time. The government has no sympathy with him."

Remnant of Boxerism.
Shanghai, November 23.—Revolutionary leaders here assert that the murder of foreigners at Shan Si cannot be placed at the doors of the reform movement, but is a remnant of unsuppressed boxerism, the responsibility therefore lying with the Manchus. It is believed the effect of the murders will be to induce greater vigilance of any show of antagonism to foreigners among the reformers.

Returning missionaries are flocking to Shanghai on every boat. Some have been two or three weeks on the way. At the same time, general hatred of the Manchus, unshared among the people, courteous treatment for foreigners, but many inconveniences and much suffering. They agree that danger to foreign residents in the interior is imminent.

People from the province of Szechuen who have reached Shanghai, report that 150 foreigners have been unable to leave Cheng Tu. The governor is keeping the gates shut because he believes that the presence of foreigners within the city is his sole protection.

SWIM RACE IN ICY WATER
Say They Enjoyed the Experience and
Will Repeat It.

Boston, November 23.—Miss Mildred Sutherland, of Brookline, won a 100-yard swimming race from Miss Mabel Payne in the cold water off the L Street bathhouse, also a prize of \$100 offered by George Harrington, of Providence.

The girls entered the water at 10:15, and after the race did several bits of fancy swimming to show, various strokes for the benefit of the spectators.

The water registered only five degrees above freezing. Both girls said they had enjoyed their twenty-minute swim immensely, and declared that they intended to repeat the performance.

Miss Sutherland first appeared as a swimmer expert about two years ago, when she gave several exhibitions of the sack high dive before the Brookline Swimming Club, of which she is a member.

ROYALIST FORCE REPULSED
Small Group of Monarchists Crosses
the Border Into Portugal.

Lisbon, Portugal (via frontier), November 23.—Advisers from Montalegre say that a small group of monarchists, believed to be the vanguard of the main body, has crossed the frontier and is now in the town, but was repulsed by republican troops sent from Chaves.

It is declared that the Duke of Oporto, uncle of ex-King Manuel, is to take command of the monarchist forces, and that he will be accompanied by the two princes, Miguel and Carlos, and his son.

At Guimarães, a fortified town in the province of Minho, a band of masked men, calling themselves republicans, entered the town armed with bombs and pillaged houses and other property. The military has been sent in pursuit.

OIL KING DENIES MERRITT CHARGES

Produces Paper Which,
He Says, Exonerates Him.

IT IS SIGNED BY HIS ACCUSERS

In Statement Made in 1897
Members of Merritt Family
Declare Belief That They
Had Not Been Defrauded
by Rockefeller or
His Agents.

New York, November 23.—John D. Rockefeller, in a statement given here to-night, replied to the charges made by the Merritt brothers, before the Stanley steel investigating committee, regarding the methods used by Mr. Rockefeller in securing control of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.

He further stated that the Merritts, in their statement, had not been defrauded by Rockefeller or his agents.

Referring to the testimony of the Merritt brothers before the Stanley committee, in which they charged fraud and misrepresentation by Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates in connection with the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, and that they were deprived of their interest in that company by means of a loan made them by Mr. Rockefeller of \$420,000, which he called during the panic of 1893, all of which statements were denied under oath in the United States Court at trial of the litigation in 1895, it would be absurd to try in the newspapers, this late date the issues in that case, but it is significant that upon the settlement, which was made at the close of that litigation, both Alfred and Leonidas Merritt, the two who testified before the Stanley committee, together with all the other members of the family, gave Mr. Rockefeller the following paper:

"Certain matters of difference have existed between the undersigned and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and a certain litigation has been pending between the undersigned and Mr. Rockefeller, in which litigation it was claimed that certain misrepresentations were made by Mr. Rockefeller and those acting for him concerning certain properties sold by him to Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. It is hereby declared that from recent investigation made by the undersigned, and under our direction, we have become satisfied that no misrepresentation was made or fraud committed by Mr. Rockefeller, or by his agents or attorneys for him, upon the sale by him of any property to us or any of us, or to Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, or upon the purchase by him from one or more of us of any stocks or interests in any mining or railway company or companies, or upon the pledge by us or either of us to him of stocks and securities belonging to one or more of us; and we hereby withdraw all such charges, claims, and exonerate Mr. Rockefeller and his agents and attorneys therefrom."

Here follow the names of the various members of the Merritt family who signed the paper.

Loans Never Called.
"The fact that I regard to the loan were as follows: continued by Rockefeller. The loans aggregating \$420,000, were made by Mr. Rockefeller in various amounts during the summer of 1893. Mr. Rockefeller never called these loans. In February, 1894, the Merritt brothers, being pressed by their creditors, called on Mr. Rockefeller for further assistance. Instead of calling his loan as they charge, he furnished them an additional sum of \$480,000. They sold him 50,000 shares of stock at \$10 a share, amounting to \$500,000, the several members of the family contributing different proportions. For one-half of this sum, more than enough to cover his loan, they agreed to each of them an option to purchase in a year at the price that they had sold it to him, with 6 per cent interest. Prior to the expiration of the year, Alfred Merritt, one of the brothers, testified before the committee, brought suit against Mr. Rockefeller, and he and several of the others never endeavored to exercise the option. Another brother and nephew, at the expiration of the option, applied for an extension of it on their stock, which was given, and they subsequently took back their stock, amounting to 10,000 shares, and on the formation of the Steel Corporation sold it to the company."

Fight to Oust Littleton.
Washington, November 23.—An open fight in the House of Representatives between Representative A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, chairman of the House special committee of inquiry into the United States Steel Corporation, and Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, a Democratic member of the committee, was assured by Mr. Stanley when Chairman Stanley declared that he would appeal to the House to force Littleton's resignation from the committee.

The fight, certain to be precipitated soon after the House convenes, will determine the future course of the steel committee.

The committee adjourned indefinitely yesterday, following the sensational testimony of the Merritt brothers, of Duluth, regarding their loss of millions in the Lake Superior iron mines, properties to John D. Rockefeller, which was done because Chairman Stanley

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WIFE TELLS HER STORY

Relates to Jury Why She Murdered Her
Husband.

New York, November 23.—As a witness in her own behalf, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy took the stand to-day and told the jury which will decide whether she shall live or die of the events which led up to her killing her husband, George, to "save his soul."

She became engaged to O'Shaughnessy in London, England, she said, and they decided to come to America. They made the trip three months apart and were married here in April, 1910.

One year after her marriage, she said, George began to stay out late at night. She suspected another woman, she said, but was not sure until she saw George with this woman—the mother at the store where he was employed—a few days before the shooting.

"I do not think that the recent elections in New Jersey injured the prospects of Wilson in the least. On the contrary, if one will take a broader and more general view of the situation, it will find that the New Jersey man is stronger to-day than ever. There is a strong feeling everywhere I have been, and I feel morally certain that he will be the nominee of the Democratic party at its next convention."

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IMPERIAL FORT

Fighting Draws Closer to City
of Nanking, Where It Is Believed Loyal Troops Must
Suffer Defeat—Premier
Hopes to Prevent Further Hostilities.

BEATTIE'S LAST FAREWELL SAID; FACES ETERNITY

No Breakdown as Father
Leaves Him for
Last Time.

IS SAID TO HAVE MADE STATEMENT

Confirmation of Rumor Is Lacking—Two Ministers Will Be
Present at Execution This
Morning—Crowd at
Prison Dispersed by
Police.

While Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., is said to have made a statement yesterday in his cell at the State Penitentiary in regard to the murder of Louise Owen Beattie, his young wife and the mother of his child, confirmation of the report was lacking last night, as was also any sort of definite impression as to whether or not it amounted to a confession or to a reiterated denial of guilt, or to some other subject.

The rumor referred to bore the earmarks of truth. But the ministers who have attended the prisoner declined to make any sort of statement to the public last night, the attorneys for Beattie had heard nothing of it, and Superintendent James B. Wood was ignorant of any such happening.

Twins So Much Alike, Rich Farmer Becomes Confused.
Fort Worth, Tex., November 23.—John Cobb Harris, a wealthy farmer, came to Fort Worth yesterday to make a new will because he was unable to tell his twin sons apart. The will he destroyed gave John Harris certain properties and the other twin, other realty. Harris divided the property just opposite to his own desire. John had requested tracts, and not until Tuesday did he learn Cobb had sought the land.

He said that for a short time before killing her husband, Dr. Bishop testified, "she debated with me whether I ought to commit suicide and leave him free to go on his way. Then, she explained she thought that to kill herself would be doing more harm than good, she decided that by killing her husband she would save him from everlasting purgatory."

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